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BI-MONTHLY ISSUE FOR APRIL-MAY

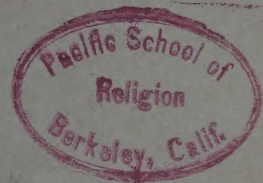
# FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

Vol. 4 No. 3



April-May, 1921

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**A JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATION  
AND INTER-CHURCH ACTIVITIES**



## Some Underlying Principles

THE question today is not whether the churches should co-operate or not; co-operation is inevitable. The only question is *how*. To this question the Federal Council is an answer which has behind it certain definite principles which cannot be too clearly borne in mind.

It recognizes, first, that the method of advance in co-operation must be that of *placing responsibility for our co-operative work directly upon the denominations*. No doubt, it often seems that faster progress could be made by ignoring all denominational relationships, and letting those who are enthusiastic about new procedures go straight ahead without waiting for official approval. In the long run, however, the most substantial results are to be achieved only by the co-operation of the existing agencies. Moreover, there are great values for which each of our denominations stands, that must be preserved. Whatever be the form of organization which the spirit of unity may take, ample room must be maintained for the freedom and diversity which are inherent in the very nature of the Christian life.

But, in the second place, *our diversity must not mean divisiveness*. Yet that is what unrelated denominationalism has always tended to become. Isolation and separateness are intolerable in the face of the momentous tasks which confront the churches, and which can be dealt with adequately only as they are dealt with together. Lack of co-operation might be easily excused if it meant only difference of opinion and inconvenient misunderstandings, but when it means waste of energy, duplication of effort and friction among the forces that exist for the salvation of the world, it is unthinkable. The Federal Council is an effort to overcome the perils of divisiveness and to consolidate the scattered forces of Protestantism for a greater impact upon the world.

In the third place, the Federal Council is organized upon the assumption that *the churches are now ready for co-operation*

*in a great number of challenging common tasks*. Such co-operation presupposes an existing inner unity of spirit and purpose, which, as a matter of fact, we already largely have. We do not have to create it. It is here. We need only to recognize it and provide organs for its expression. There is, of course, vast room for enlargement of that spiritual unity, but such enlargement is not likely to come except as we step out in the unity we now possess.

In the fourth place, the Federal Council rests upon the principle that *the pathway to the larger unity that we seek lies through the field of action*. Discussion on questions of faith and order have their place, but they are not a substitute for present co-operation. There is little use of discussing coming together if we do not have enough mutual trust and kindred interests to lead us to labor together now. Nor is the larger unity ever likely to come in any other way than through the increased understanding and sympathy that will be developed by present contacts in carrying on common tasks, to which we all alike give the allegiance of our wills.

Finally, *within the Federal Council there is full freedom for those who are now joined in common tasks to hold varying views as to the ultimate form in which the spirit of Christian unity may express itself*. Some there are whose eyes are fixed upon the coming of a complete organic union, in which the many groups, while preserving their own distinctive methods of worship and of work and their own special emphases and points of view, shall be organized in a single comprehensive church. Others question the wisdom of what is commonly called organic union and are entirely satisfied with friendly co-operation. In such a federal union as that which the Council represents, maintaining the autonomy of the constituent bodies and existing for the one defined purpose of expressing the unity that we already possess, both groups can now meet in hearty accord.

S. M. C.



# FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

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## The Churches and Industrial Questions

ONE of the most important developments in the program of the Commission on the Church and Social Service is its growing contacts with employers who are deeply interested in the contribution which the Church may make in bringing about better industrial relationships. Along with this development have come, on the other hand, recent attacks upon the Federal Council and other church organizations from certain groups which take the position that the Church has no business to concern itself with industrial questions.

The most conspicuous of these criticisms has come from William Frew Long, General Manager of the Pittsburgh Employers' Association, who, in a letter sent out to secretaries of other employers' associations under date of March 2, after boasting of the fact that the local campaign of the Young Women's Christian Association for funds had been greatly interfered with by an earlier bulletin of the Association, goes on to make an attack upon the Federal Council, saying that "many of our members are expressing themselves as determined to discontinue financial support of their respective churches unless they withdraw all moral and financial support from the Federal Council." A subsequent letter from Mr. Long to the editor of *Christian Work* insists that all church organizations should confine themselves to the "zone of agreement" in industrial questions.

### CONFERENCE WITH EMPLOYERS

That Mr. Long does not speak for the rank and file of the forward-looking employers of the country is made clear by a conference between a group of employers and representatives of the Federal Council, called at the invitation of Mr. Robert J. Caldwell, Chairman of the Board of the Connecticut Mills and also Chairman of

the Industrial Relations Committee for the Republican National Platform last year. This meeting was held at Mr. Caldwell's home, 85 Riverside Drive, New York, on March 10. In addition to Mr. Caldwell, Dr. Speer and other representatives of the Council, the following were present: Walter C. Allen, President, Yale-Towne Manufacturing Company; Alexander M. Bing, formerly with the U. S. Shipping Board; Richard B. Carter, President, Carter's Ink Company; Ernest G. Draper, President, American Creosoting Company; Edward A. Filene, President, Filene's Sons Company; Harold A. Hatch, of Deering-Milliken Company; Morris E. Leeds, Leeds-Northrup Company, Philadelphia; Arthur Nash, President, The A. Nash Company, Inc., Cincinnati; R. P. Perry, Vice-President, The Barrett Company, New York; E. L. Shuey, Manufacturer, Dayton; Charles R. Saul, President, Columbia Storage and Warehouse Company, New York; Prof. Samuel M. Lindsay, of Columbia University.

The whole evening was given to a discussion of the relation of the Church to industrial questions. While differences of view as to details of procedure were expressed, the discussion developed a unanimity of spirit and general agreement in the judgment that the Church is bound to recognize its relations to the industrial problem and that, while its function may often be difficult to define, the spirit of brotherhood and service which it represents is indispensable to any solution of the problem of industrial relationships.

### MR. CALDWELL'S SUPPORT

Mr. Caldwell's confidence in the position of the Federal Council as a result of his personal knowledge and study of the question, led him to write the following letter, under date of March



14, to Dr. Macfarland as the General Secretary of the Council:

"I have been carefully over the matters you have referred to me, and I am clear in the following conclusions:

1. The general policy of your Council and its Social Service Commission has been, and is, such as will commend itself heartily to all employers who are seeking good relationships and good-will in industry.

There would be some difference of opinion as to details, but these are relatively insignificant.

I commend your course and plans for the future without reservation. All they need is to be understood.

2. The attacks made upon you are in my judgment unintelligent, unjust, misleading and in many cases untrue as to facts. They will soon fall of their own weight.
3. Your plans are of great significance, and in my opinion must be carried out to save industrial disaster.

"I am not only willing you should quote me, but I shall be glad at any time to confer directly with anyone who has been misinformed and misled.

"I think that the men who met at my house the other evening were of one mind, not in details, but on your general program, and I hope and believe we are on the eve of new light under the leadership of the churches.

"I take pleasure in enclosing a clipping from this morning's paper showing the findings of the Merchants' Association of this city, a most powerful and numerous body, as you are well aware. This report is a most significant sign of the trend of the times. It shows a deep, growing sense of appreciation by employers of the common interest they have with their employees. It can be truly said of employers and employees, 'united we stand; divided we fall.'"

#### MR. FILENE'S INTEREST

Another communication expressing cordial approval of the work of the Federal Council in the field of social relations was addressed to Dr. Speer under date of March 4, by Mr. Edward A. Filene, President of Wm. Filene's Sons Company of Boston, and reads as follows:

"I am writing to express my admiration for the wise and courageous attitude

of the Federal Council and its Commission on the Church and Social Service.

"The great economic questions of the day are questions of production, and production is fundamentally determined by the relation between employer and employee. As long as the worker and the employer face each other in battle array, the general public and the world will suffer. The cost and the loss incident to the fighting must be paid by the world, which means at this time a shortage of food and work that will result in a kind of discontent that will make men turn to radical measures, which, under more hopeful conditions, they would spurn.

"Under present conditions both parties, insisting on their rights, forget that freedom has often in history been lost by such insistence without equal insistence on duties. It seems to me that industrial peace, which underlies world peace, and is the basis of social and political progress, must come through a greater emphasis on the importance of duties. The best approach is through emphasis upon service—under a definition of service that recognizes that there is no right to profits or wages unless they are won through real service to the community.

"To handle these questions wisely—that is, with knowledge permeated by sympathy and love—is a difficult matter. A very important part of the work lies in the domain of religion. It is for this reason that I want to record my approval of the attitude of the Federal Council. Its arrangement for industrial conferences, to include representatives of all interested parties, held under religious auspices in various industrial centers, is not only good religion, but also good business. If this work is continued with determination to obtain the facts and to deal with them fearlessly, I believe the day will come when we employers will realize its value in saving us from the possibility of serious disasters, which may occur if we continue to deal with these fundamental industrial matters from the standpoint of class rights alone."

A group of other well-known employers have joined in signing a corporate statement giving their whole-hearted endorsement of the social program of the Federal Council, particularly its program for holding conferences between employers and employees and ministers in many of the more important industrial centers for the sake of presenting the Christian



appeal for co-operation between the parties to industry, and insisting that the churches cannot fulfill their duty in the present age unless they definitely set themselves to bring Christian principles to bear in the economic and industrial realm.

### THE SOCIAL CREED OF THE CHURCHES

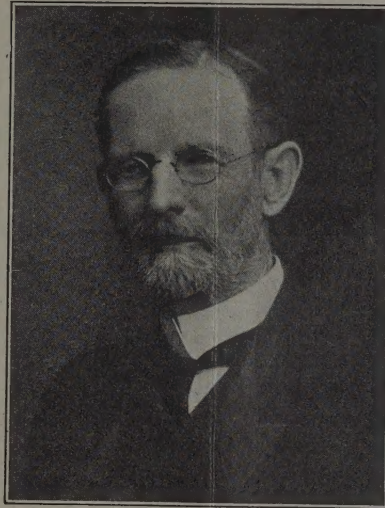
Among the points of attack upon the Federal Council has been its action in formulating "the social ideals of the churches," more popularly called "the social creed of the churches," and in carrying on an educational program as to what these ideals involve. The attempt was made both by the Editor of *Industry* and by the General Manager of the Pittsburgh Employers' Association to discredit "the social creed" on the ground that it represented only the personal opinion of a small group of individuals associated with the Federal Council. The fact in the case, however, is that it embodies in a striking way a remarkable unanimity of spirit and purpose on the part of the churches today in connection with social questions. A brief review of the facts will make this clear.

The first draft of this statement was formulated by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church early in 1908, before the Federal Council had been established. At the first meeting of the Council, in December of the same year, it adopted the statement, with three additional clauses. Following this step most of the leading denominational bodies in the United States by official action made the statement their own, sometimes with further clauses. Included in these bodies were the National Council of the Congregational Churches in 1910, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. in 1910, the Northern Baptist Convention in 1911, the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference in 1913, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1914, and later the United Brethren, the Christians, and the Reformed Church in the United States. Other church agencies which have not taken formal action have nevertheless given informal approval, illustrated, for example, by the action of the Social Service Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in

reprinting and circulating "the social ideals" in its own literature. The Home Missions Council, representing practically all the home mission boards in the country, approved the statement in 1920.

In 1919, four supplementary resolutions were adopted, not with the purpose of adding to the "social ideals," but of applying its general principles to problems of reconstruction that were being faced at the close of the war. In the same month, the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church promulgated a statement on "The Church and Social Reconstruction," in which were included the main points which had found a place in these resolutions,

viz, a living wage as the first charge upon industry and collective bargaining as an instrument for the attainment of a more democratic procedure. The National Council of the Congregational Churches, meeting at Grand Rapids during the same year, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., in May, 1920, made similar official utterances. So also did the Social Service Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention in 1919. Recent pronouncements by other bodies have also been made along the same general line, such as the notable declaration of the



BISHOP WALTER R. LAMBUTH  
Chairman of Executive Committee of  
Federal Council.

Anglican Bishops at the Lambeth Conference last summer on "The Church and Industrial Problems" and the statement of the All Friends Conference in London.

Not only denominational authorities, but also great interdenominational agencies have made "the social ideals of the churches" their own. In 1919 the Fortieth International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association adopted its sixteen articles, and in May, 1920, the Convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations endorsed both the statement and the supplementary resolutions.

### MISREPRESENTATION OF THE COUNCIL

A serious misrepresentation, involving absolutely false and unfounded statements, concerns a reported investigation of the coal industry by the Federal Council. The Research Committee of the Commission on the Church and Social Service voted last fall to include in its general program for the year a study of the



conditions surrounding the production of coal. What was contemplated was to collate for the information of the churches data made available on the basis of the inquiry by the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and other studies. Yet *Coal Review*, of Washington, D. C., published on January 5 a first-page article describing an elaborate "investigation," to be made by a "packed jury." And not a single person of those mentioned, nor any other person, has ever been appointed to help in any such investigation or even approached on the subject. Copied in part by other papers, the article has led not a few to believe that the Federal Council had a partisan bias. The journal in question, needless to say, has been required to make a public correction.

#### OPINION OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

The attack upon the Council for trying to do its duty in a difficult field has led to several vigorous rejoinders in the religious press.

*The Churchman* says editorially on April 2:

"Well, let the churches accept the challenge! Let Mr. Long and like-minded employers withdraw their money from the churches and from any church organization whose social ideals offend them. Any minister of Christ, any church organization, any church in Christendom which would promise to confine its teaching of the social ideals of Christianity to the 'zone of agreement' would be unworthy of stewardship in the Christian Church."

*The Congregationalist*, on March 31, after referring to "the social creed," says:

"Honestly, now, could the church stand for anything less than this? Of course there is room for difference of opinion with regard to just what a living wage is and as the practical application of some of these outstanding principles, but in the main the platform is one by which the Christian church must stand or turn traitor to its Master.

"These religious bodies which for years now have set forth these social ideals are not dominated by any little groups of secretaries. In the main they set forth what the average church member, whether he toils with his hands or not, believes to be fair and right. A host of young people are growing up to whom the appeal of Christianity consists largely in the fact

that it has a social program, that it does challenge injustice and selfishness, in whatever camp they are entrenched."

*The Christian Work*, on March 26, has this to say:

"It is scarcely necessary for us to say that Mr. Long's idea that the Federal Council 'is giving aid and comfort to men who would destroy our Government' is to our minds ridiculous. As a matter of plain fact the church organizations which are taking a progressive attitude on industrial questions are the real conservatives, inasmuch as they are seeking a constructive program of industrial justice and good-will which will prevent the revolution which Mr. Long fears. The statement made by the Industrial Relations Committee of the Merchants' Association of New York last week (which is a very fine protest against the reactionary element in some of the employers' associations) is a good illustration of the fact that thoughtful employers themselves are taking substantially the point of view of the Federal Council and the Y. W. C. A."

#### THE REAL ISSUE

It is clear that the real issue is not any particular utterance or action of the Federal Council, but the whole question as to whether the churches are to include the problem of industrial relationships in their field of interest. The Editor of *Industry* summarized the situation in his naive criticism of one of the social service leaders in the Church, on the ground that he had "intimated that the cardinal principles set down in the Sermon on the Mount should be injected by the Church into industrial relationships." We may be thankful to him for having stated the issue so clearly. No minister could have done it better. It is a question whether there is to be a divorce between Christianity and economics, a question as to whether the Church is to stand aside and have nothing whatever to do with the great social and industrial conditions which most intimately affect the daily life and character of men. It is a question as to whether any realm of life is exempt from the sway of Christ. The answer of the churches is expressed in the constitution of the Federal Council, which declares that one of its functions is "to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation to human life."

S. M. C.



## The Churches and International Relief

IN these days, when we are told so often that the Church is a negligible factor in great issues affecting the betterment of our social life, it is encouraging to find such tributes to the power and effectiveness of the Church as have lately come from many quarters. A recent editorial in *The New York Evening Post* makes this striking comment:

"The church is decadent, we are told, but the first thought of anyone who represents some pressing public need is to enlist the church's strength. 'Why Smith Doesn't Attend Church,' is an inexhaustible theme for magazine symposia, but men who want to interest Smith in China or Poland do not rest until the churches call a Save China Sunday or Help Poland Sunday. Materialism is supposed to be corroding the fine self-abnegation of an earlier day. But after the church treasurers stand up and show that home missions, foreign missions, freedmen's aid societies, children's societies, temperance boards, Bible Funds, and a dozen other activities survive and grow, there comes a long list of announcements like that of the \$3,000,000 gift to China. The Christian denominations, with 42,000,000 members, are the greatest single group of organizations in America. Their membership includes in nearly all communities the most public-spirited and benevolent citizenship. Whatever the perils threatening church strength, the churches still play a notable role in altruistic endeavors."

### MR. HOOVER'S TRIBUTE

Such words as these are convincingly corroborated by Mr. Hoover's testimony concerning the remarkable value of the Federal Council in furthering the campaign of the European Relief Council. He writes under date of March 5:

"I should like to express the appreciation I feel for the fine work carried on under the direction of the Federal Council of Churches in the relief of the children of Central and Eastern Europe.

"The organization of the large section of the Protestant churches in the Council offers the machinery by which this great element in the community may be reached in great national philanthropic causes. It could not be duplicated in any other manner, and this spirit of co-operation ex-

pressed by the organization of the Council is critically necessary in these times of tremendous contention and growing sectional interest.

"We need national unity above all things and every step for co-operation in this direction is of great national value."

### TESTIMONY OF NEAR EAST RELIEF

On top of this statement of Mr. Hoover's comes the following from Mr. Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, who, writing to the Editor of *The New York Evening Post*, says:

"I have before me the auditors' report of the receipts and disbursements of Near East Relief. It shows that since the outbreak of the war the American people have contributed to Armenian, Syrian and other relief in the Near East more than \$45,000,000. I am rather intimately acquainted with the source of these contributions, and know that the money has come for the most part either direct from Churches or from people whose ideals of stewardship and humanitarian service came from early Sunday School and Church training."

The Federal Council has had close contacts and association with the Near East Relief from the outset.

### THE CHINA FAMINE

Although the amounts raised have thus far not been so large as in the case of the campaigns of the European Relief Council and the Near East Relief, the fund secured in behalf of the China Famine presents an even more striking testimony of the extent to which great charitable undertakings are dependent upon the churches. A statement issued on March 29 by the China Famine Fund reports that \$4,500,000 has thus far been contributed from America and cabled to China, and adds:

"The American Committee for China Famine Fund realizes fully that the church people of the country have been the main reliance thus far in this cause. They realize also that in very large measure they are dependent upon the church leaders to arouse the community conscience for China famine relief so that the communities at large, as well as the churches, may share in this further effort immediately necessary to avert a world catastrophe."



So dependent is the success of the China Famine Fund upon the work of the churches that a Church Co-operation Committee was created some weeks ago, with Dr. Robert E. Speer, the President of the Federal Council, as Chairman. This Committee is appealing to the churches to take the initiative in raising the millions of dollars which are still necessary if five or six million people are not to die of starvation before the new harvest arrives about July 1.

**The eight days from May 1 to May 9 have been designated as a special "China Famine Week." The minister of every church which has not already made a generous offering is urged to present the matter to his congregation and, furthermore, to take the initiative in organizing a China famine fund committee in the community.**

#### THE FRIENDS IN RUSSIA

The Society of Friends has entered Soviet Russia. The American Friends Service Committee appeals to all Christians for help in behalf of the children of Russia. "It is not a question of politics," said Mr. Hoover when he was discussing European relief before the Federal Council of Churches in Boston; "it is just a question of children." The disinterestedness of the Friends is shown by the fact that they have been helping Poland at the same time that they were helping Russia, and they have been ministering to the needs of Bolshevik prisoners and Russian emigres alike in Poland. The Friends were in Russia in 1916 under the Czar, and in 1917 under Kerensky, and since then they have worked both under the Bolshevik government and behind Kolchak's lines. Their ap-

peal, therefore, cannot be set aside as partisan.

Regarding the need in Russia among the children there can be no doubt. A recent cable from the two Quaker representatives in Moscow ran as follows: "38,000 Moscow babies need milk daily. Present supplies can feed only 7,000. Infant mortality 40 per cent. Milk, cod-liver oil and soap needed for 6,000 children between 3 and 8. 21,000 children between 8 and 15 need soap and fat. Clothing needs are soft material for infants; sweaters, underwear, stockings and boots with wide toes for older children."

The needs in the provincial capitals are no less urgent than in Moscow. Thirty-five provinces out of thirty-eight are crying for immediate aid. The Friends have been given the exclusive use of a warehouse in Moscow, and are distributing relief directly to the neediest of the children. Diversion of the supplies to any other persons than those for whom they are intended is impossible under the arrangements that have been made. The European Children's Fund and the American Red Cross have each entrusted the Friends with supplies to the value of \$100,000. The European Children's Fund gave milk and oil; the American Red Cross gave clothing and drugs. From other organizations and from individuals in England and America the Friends have collected additional supplies, including soap, with a total value of \$250,000 or \$300,000. This is only a trifle in the presence of the overwhelming need; it is five loaves for the feeding of a multitude. Immediate aid in generous measure is urgently required. The American Friends Service Committee has its office at 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

## Quadrennial Volume Appears

**U**NDER the title "The Churches Allied for Common Tasks," the report of the Federal Council for the last Quadrennium makes its appearance simultaneously with this issue of the BULLETIN. This volume of four hundred pages presents convincing evidence of the great amount of important work which has been done by the Council during the last four years, and also of the steady development which has taken place in the co-operative movement.

The volume is more than simply a record of the reports presented at the Quadrennial Meeting at Boston. Part I is entitled "The Significance of the Federal Council in the Church Life of America," and includes a thoughtful chapter

on "The Federal Council: An Interpretation," which analyzes the historical development of the Council, its achievements, its present status and the underlying principles on which the Council is organized.

Part II of the volume submits the reports of the various Commissions of the Council for the Quadrennium, and Part III is a record of the proceedings of the Quadrennial Meeting of the Council and the subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee.

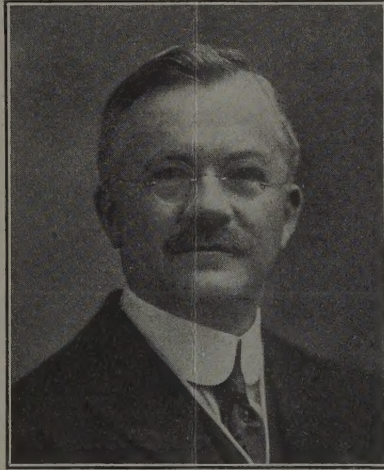
The volume is attractively bound and is issued to sell at \$1.75. Members of the Council may secure it for \$1.25 if ordered before July 1.



## Dr. Moore Heads Administrative Committee

**R**EV. JOHN M. MOORE, Pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the most influential churches in that denomination, was elected Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for the current year at the meeting of the Committee on April 8.

Dr. Moore was for several years Secretary of the Department of Missionary Education of the Northern Baptists, and largely the creator and organizer of that work. He was also the originator of the five-year program of the Northern Baptist Convention. He has had long experience with the co-operative movement through his service on the Board of Managers of the Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada.



REV. JOHN M. MOORE

At the same meeting, Rev. Rufus W. Miller, the General Secretary of the Board of Publication and Sunday School Work of the Reformed Church in the United States, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Committee. Dr. Miller has been for years connected with the interdenominational movement in this country, having been one of the leaders at the Carnegie Hall Conference on Interchurch Federation in 1905, which resulted in the creation of the Federal Council.

The vacancy in the second vice-chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council, created by the death of Bishop George M. Mathews, of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, was filled by the election of Professor John R. Hawkins, one of the leading colored laymen of the country and Treasurer of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

## Interest of Churches in Disarmament

**O**NE of the significant signs of the times is the increasing sentiment in favor of some plan for concerted disarmament on the part of the nations. Particularly in the churches is this interest strong. This is clearly reflected in the action of the Administrative Committee, at its meeting on April 8, in authorizing a call to the churches to use their influence to secure approval of the proposal that the United States take the initiative in calling a conference of the nations to consider the question. The Church Peace Union has suggested to the Roman Catholic and the Jewish organizations that they take similar steps.

### GENERAL BLISS APPEALS TO CHURCHES

An outstanding advocate of disarmament, General Tasker H. Bliss, recently said in a letter to the Church Peace Union: "If the clergymen of the United States want to secure a limitation of armaments, they can do it now without further waste of time. If, on an agreed upon date, they simultaneously preach one

sermon on this subject, in every church of every creed throughout the United States, and conclude their services by having their congregation adopt a resolution addressed to their particular Congressman urging upon him the necessity of having a business conference of five nations upon this subject, the thing will be done. If the churches cannot agree upon that it will not be done until the good God puts into them the proper spirit of their religion."

### WORLD ALLIANCE TO MEET

The World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, which is to meet in Chicago, May 17-19, will conduct a Congress on Reduction of Armaments. Other subjects to be discussed are "The Establishment of Right Relations with China and Japan," "America's Responsibility in World Conditions," "United States and Mexico," and "Christian Unity the Basis for World Friendship." The Chicago Church Federation will act as host.



# All Educational Agencies of the Church to Confer

*Important Conference To Be Held At Garden City*

**I**N accordance with a resolution adopted at the Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council last December, requesting that "a thoroughly representative conference of educational agencies" should be called "to work out the best plan for securing the most helpful working relationships," a conference is to be held at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, Long Island, May 12th to 14th.

The program for the conference centers around the theme: "An Adequate and Unified Educational Program for the Church." The main topics for consideration are as follows:

## I. The Churches' Educational Responsibility.

1. The need and opportunity for a more adequate educational program on the part of the churches.
2. The scope and content of the churches' educational program.

## II. The Educational Program of the Local Community.

1. What are the various programs of religious education now being independently promoted in the community?
2. What would constitute an adequate and properly unified program for the local church?
3. How should the educational work of the local church be related to that of the public schools?
4. How should the educational program of the local churches be related to one another and to the programs of other agencies so as to secure a community system of religious education?

## III. The Churches' Educational Work in Centers of Higher Learning.

1. How can the work of the Christian college be most effectively strengthened?
2. How can an adequate program of Christian education in the university be carried out?

3. What is the place of the theological seminary in an adequate program of Christian education?

## IV. The Educational Program of the Church as a Whole.

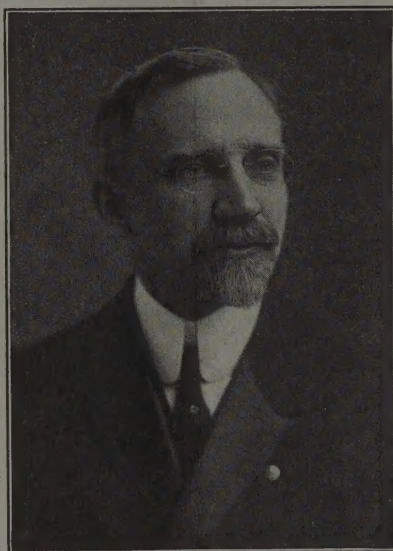
1. What are the programs of the various national organizations that are carrying on the educational work for the Church?
2. Are there duplications of effort or neglected areas in the Church's educational program?
3. What further steps should now be taken looking toward a more unified program of education on the part of the churches?

## V. Findings of the Conference.

All the arrangements for the conference have been made by a joint committee made up of one representative of each of the interdenominational educational agencies of the church, including the Council of Church Boards of Education, the Sunday School Council, the International Sunday School Association, the Missionary Education Movement, the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the American Sunday School

Union, the International Sunday School Lesson Committee. The Chairman is to be Dr. Speer, as President of the Federal Council.

Among those who are to participate in the program are Dr. Speer, Professor Luther A. Weigle of the Yale Divinity School, Rev. W. E. Chalmers, of the American Baptist Publication Society, Rev. David G. Downey, Editor of the Methodist Book Concern, Miss Mabel E. Stone, of the Bureau of Religious Education of the Y. W. C. A., President W. O. Thompson, of the Ohio State University, President C. W. Chamberlain, of Denison University, Rev. Henry F. Cope, of the Religious Education Association, Dr. Sidney A. Weston of the Sunday School Council, and Rev. Robert L. Kelly, of the Council of Church Boards of Education.



REV. RUFUS W. MILLER  
Vice-Chairman of Executive and Administrative Committees.



# Important Conferences Held

## *Interdenominational Agencies Consider Relationships*

**W**HEN the conference of Interdenominational Agencies, held December 13th in accordance with a recommendation of the Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council, adjourned, it established a continuation committee known as the Consultative Committee of Interdenominational Agencies, made up of three representatives of each of the interdenominational organizations, and voted that another conference should be "held before May 1st, to be composed of seven representatives to be appointed by each of the agencies represented in the present conference." This second conference was held at the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. on April 28th, lasting throughout the day.

The organization sending representatives to the conference were the Home Mission Council, the Foreign Mission Conference of North America, the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Federation of Women's Boards for Foreign Missions, the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations, the Council of Church Boards of Education, and the Federal Council. Dr. Speer was the Chairman of the meeting.

The program centered around the following topics:

1. A general analysis of the present status of the whole movement for interdenominational co-operation and unity, and a more particular analysis of the organization, program, plans and relationships of the several interdenominational agencies.

2. What do we need to know concerning the field of co-operative effort, either as to facts or principles, that we do not now know?

3. Are there co-ordinations, consolidations, transfers, or increases of functions in any of the agencies that ought to be suggested?

4. The present status of the denominational Forward Movements and other problems so far as they are related to the interdenominational agencies.

5. What continuing functions should the Consultative Committee have?

The report of the Committee on Findings, appointed to answer the fifth question, will be printed later.

### FORWARD MOVEMENTS CONFER

Representatives of practically all the forward movements of the various denominations met in conference on March 19, in New York, at the invitation of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, to consider their common problems and to learn from one another's experience.

The program of the conference centered around the following five topics:

1. A report from each movement as to its origin, and results and lessons learned.

2. A discussion of the methods by which the larger giving of the people, stimulated by these movements, may be made permanent.

3. Consideration of the various problems which have arisen and which are now before the movements for solution.

4. The question of the future of these movements and their relationship to the other agencies of their denominations.

5. How these movements can be most helpful to one another through future conference or in other appropriate ways.



REV. F. W. BURNHAM  
Vice-Chairman of the Executive  
Committee.

A committee on findings, consisting of Rev. W. B. Beauchamp, Rev. J. H. Apple, Rev. Hugh A. Heath, Rev. R. B. Mitchell, Dr. Speer and Mr. Cavert, was appointed to present an analysis of the present situation in the forward movements as disclosed by the discussions of the day and to consider the whole question as to the desirability of future relationships to one another. This committee on findings is to report at another conference to be held sometime within the next few months.

The following organizations were represented at the conference: the Committee on Conservation and Advance of the Council of the Boards of Benevolence of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Centenary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; the Congrega-



tional World Movement; the New World Movement of the Northern Baptist Convention; the New Era Movement of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; the Nation-Wide Campaign of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the New World Movement of the United Presbyterian Church; the Forward Movement of the Reformed Church in the United States; the Progress Campaign of the Reformed Church in America; the Forward Movement of the Friends; the United Enlistment Movement of the Church of the United Brethren; the Larger Life Movement of the Moravian Church.

#### CHURCH HEADS CONFER

An important conference of the moderators and presidents of the leading Protestant bodies of the country was held on March 13 at the office of the Federal Council. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the key notes that should be sounded by the presiding officers of the various church assemblies

which are to be held during the coming months.

Among those present were President Henry Churchill King, Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches; Mr. E. L. Tustin, President of the Northern Baptist Convention; Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Rev. Frederick H. Knubel, President of the United Lutheran Church; President George W. Richards, Moderator of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States; Rev. David J. Burrell, Moderator of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; Rev. George A. Miller, President of the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ; President J. Ross Stevenson and Rev. John A. Marquis, both former moderators of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; Bishop William M. Bell, Senior Bishop of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and Rev. F. G. Coffin, president of the American Christian Convention. Moderators who were unable to attend were represented by alternates.

## New Interest in Inter-Racial Problems

THAT the question of the relation of the negro and white races in this country is one of the most important issues confronting the churches, is becoming increasingly clear to them. In this question, in fact, is involved the whole problem of the practicability of the Christian Gospel of brotherhood. When ex-President Taft some years ago insisted that the United States should play the part of Big Brother to the Philippines, it is said that the soldiers used to go through the streets singing of the Filipino:

"He may be a brother of William H. Taft,

But he ain't no brother of mine."

To find practical ways of giving concrete expression to the growing spirit of brotherhood between the negro and the white races in this country and to develop that spirit further is the objective of the new Commission which the Federal Council, in pursuance with action taken at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, is now creating on Negro Churches and Inter-Racial Relations.

After wide consultation with leaders in the negro churches, the President of the Council has named Mr. J. J. Eagan of Atlanta as the Chairman of the new Commission. Mr. Eagan is one of the best known laymen in the South, and Chairman of the Christian Council of

Atlanta. His interest in the inter-racial question and his constructive work in this connection for several years have been such as to call forth the confidence of all the members of the churches, both negro and white, both Southern and Northern.

The rest of the personnel of the Commission is now being constituted. One of the conspicuous leaders in the negro churches is to be named as Vice-Chairman, to co-operate with Mr. Eagan in formulating policies.

A significant meeting of the Commission of Inter-Racial Co-operation was held in Atlanta on March 19. This Commission represents what is probably the most outstanding effort yet made to secure larger co-operation between the two races. It was created at the close of the war as a means of developing mutual understanding and co-operation between the two races, and has already reached the point where both state and county committees have been established throughout the South. The whole policy of the Commission may be summarized by saying that it undertakes, not to do things *for* the negroes, but *with* them. Out of his experience as chairman of this body, Mr. Eagan will bring valuable help to the Federal Council's new Commission.



## A Message from the Bishop of Serbia to the Churches of Christ in America

**I** AM asked to leave a message to the American Churches, as I return to Serbia, and I do so very gladly.

The stormy sea of life, Brethren, is becoming stormier each day. Christ is making it stormy in proportion to men's lazy desire to anchor their lives in the pool of materialism and in order that wrecked humanity should open wide its eyes and ask for a harbor now in Him. The World War, a natural child of a wicked and Christless peace, Christless education, Christless politics, Christless business and Christless literature on the Continent of Europe, has swallowed up 1,300,000 members of the Church in Serbia—more than in England and America put together—while the whole Church Militant in Europe is today bereft of thirty millions of human beings due to war.

But in the midst of the black sorrow in which Europe is wrapped, there is still one ray of hope. In agonized efforts to make peace, everything has been tried and everything has failed. But through the clamorous discussions of the world's wizards can you not still hear the whisper of the mighty Prince of Peace: "Without Me ye can do nothing!" Man can do anything without Him, but anything that man does without Him is wrong. Man even can make peace without Him, yet that peace will not be peace, but a mere armistice and a new preparation for war.

Can the churches in America, speaking with one voice, as strong as many waters, inspire with this conviction the leaders of Christian nations? To do this all the churches must awaken to the apocalyptic earnestness of the hour, and must feel that though they are soldiers in different uniforms, they are of the same army, marching toward the same goal. All other aims, like the welfare of one's own denomination, getting money for new church buildings, proselyting in the church of one's neighbor, sending missions to handfuls of people in dark corners of the globe—all these ends are trifling games of the blind who do not see their main duty in a night of earthquake, the duty

of making Christ the real ruler of the world.

**Brethren, organize strongly your co-operative brotherhood of churches and then as one unit make a spiritual pressure upon the leaders of this immense country and through them upon the world. The voices of many churches are no voice at all. One united voice of all the churches will shake the earth. For it will not be a human voice, but the voice of Pentecost.**

Your national leaders are more ready to respond to the call of the Church than the leaders anywhere else. Your Presidents, from Washington to Roosevelt, Wilson and Harding, have been preachers as well as statesmen. Your Congress is opened every day with prayer. Your universities have not yet forgotten Christ. Your business men, whose path to the Kingdom is especially obstructed by their desire for wealth, are still open for spiritual guidance. There is hope in your nation. Light your hearts with flaming enthusiasm for the Lord.

**Let America, the second home of all nations on earth, not disappoint the expectations of the nations by climbing down to a degenerate program of selfish interests, the sort of program which ever has made war inevitable. The**

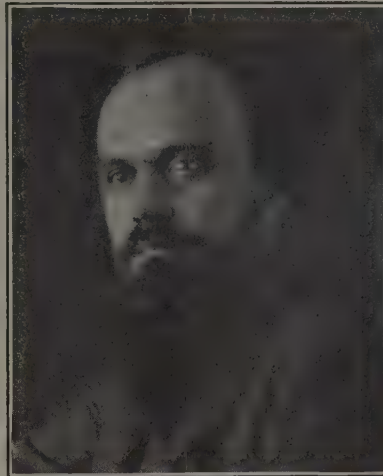
**World waits America. America awaits the Church.**

The world today stands powerless. What is it waiting for? The organization of the world depends upon the revival and organization of the Church. All power is in Christ. Make therefore plans as large as the world. Make efforts as hard as those of the Apostles. Be ready for sacrifice as holy and as universal as Christ's. And thereby you will be able to respond to God's and the world's expectations in a stormy time in which those of little faith are fainting from fear, and in which those of strong faith may clothe themselves in Christ with a smile of victory.

May the light of God shine on your path!

Your brother in, and a prisoner of, Christ,

NICHOLAI.



BISHOP NICHOLAI OF SERBIA



## Growing Interest in Local Co-operation

### Dr. Willett's Work on the Pacific Coast

**D**URING the months of January, February and March, Dr. Willett of the Chicago office of the Federal Council, made a trip through several western states in the interest of the co-operative movement in general, and of the Federal Council and the local federations in particular.

In Denver, he met the members of the Home Missions Council, and spoke in some of the churches. In Salt Lake City and in Boise, Idaho, he met the ministerial associations, and spoke on the subject of closer co-operation among Protestants. Much the same program was followed in Spokane.

In Seattle and Portland he attended the annual meetings of the local church federations, and gave addresses in interpretation of the various movements in behalf of closer unity in Christian work. The Church Federations of both these cities are vigorous and influential. Addresses were also delivered at the University of Washington, and Conferences were held looking toward more effective work in the co-operative area.

The annual meeting of the Sacramento Federation showed the excellent character of the service rendered by that active organization, particularly in the direction of public morality, and the eradication of vice conditions. Meetings of the San Francisco, Oakland, and Bay Federations were attended, and the Protestant problems of that region considered with a view to closer organization. A visit to Stockton disclosed the desire for a federation in that city. At Fresno, where the initial steps had already been taken by Dr. Pinkerton, the State Secretary, a federation was inaugurated.

The monthly meeting of the Federation in Los Angeles was full of enthusiasm, and at subsequent gatherings of the officers the situation in co-operative work in that vicinity was discussed. Addresses were delivered in churches and educational institutions in that entire region, and as far south as San Diego. Everywhere the spirit of co-operation, and of interest in federation was in evidence. On the way back east, a day was spent at El Paso, with a meeting of the ministerial association. During the final week in Lent, Dr. Willett delivered the mid-day addresses under the auspices of the Norfolk, Va., Church Federation.

### Among the Federations

The resolution adopted by the Bishops at the Lambeth Conference last summer, advising participation in local councils of churches, Dr. Guild reports as a result of his field work recently, has had much influence in developing a cordial welcome for the federation movement. The resolution reads:

"The Conference recommends that wherever it has not been done, Councils representing all Christian Communions should be formed within such areas as may be deemed most convenient, as centers of united effort to promote the physical, moral and social welfare of the people, and the extension of the rule of Christ among all nations and in every region of life."

#### *Kansas City*

The first step toward the federation of Kansas City Churches was taken at the First Christian Church on February 21st, when representatives of fourteen denominations and fifty-five local congregations unanimously voted their endorsement of a proposed Council of Churches. The plan as approved by ministers and laymen delegates calls for the raising of \$10,000 for two years' work, and the opening of a central office with a full-time executive secretary.

#### *New York*

A Conference of Denominational Representatives was held in New York City on March 30th to consider the organization of a State Federation. A Continuation Committee was appointed, authorized to draft a Constitution and prepare a report to the denominational bodies, and to convene the delegates appointed by the denominations when, in the judgment of the Committee, a sufficient number of the denominations have taken favorable action.

#### *Indiana*

The Indiana State Federation has called the Rev. Frank W. Merrick, D.D., pastor of the Maple Street Congregational Church of Danvers, Mass., to be Executive Secretary. Dr. Merrick took up his duties April 1st.

#### *Wichita, Kansas*

Mr. A. A. Hyde has deeded to the Wichita Federation of Churches a center for carrying on work among the Mexican population.



## Value of Religious Outlook Series

"WE do not know that anyone has designated the books that ought to constitute a "five-foot library" for progressive Christian ministers and laymen," says *Zion's Herald* in the issue of March 30, "but we are very sure that a half-foot of any such collection should be occupied by this splendid series (of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook) from the Association Press. We are almost inclined to say that the first six inches ought to be assigned to these volumes dealing in a broad, thorough and careful way with themes of vast importance and timely interest. We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to "The Church and Industrial Reconstruction. No Christian in these trying days of the industrial problem can afford to overlook it."

### NEW REPORT ON CHRISTIAN UNITY

Concerning the latest of the Committee's reports, "Christian Unity: Its Principles and Possibilities," *Zion's Herald* goes on to say: "It presents guiding principles that will lead to wise, constructive and permanent work. It is marked by the courageous thinking and clear, accurate statement which have made noteworthy the other reports. This is the kind of book that needs to be read and then reread. It is of great value also as a reference book for historical facts and statements bearing on a theme that already is challenging every Christian leader."

### NEW EDITION OF "INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION"

Hardly any volume that appeared in 1920 has been more widely reviewed and welcomed in the religious press than the Committee's report on "The Church and Industrial Reconstruction." Graham Taylor, writing recently in *The Survey*, declared that "within the compass of no other single volume can be found such a summary of the churches' experiences in the present industrial age."

The demand for this volume has been such that Association Press has just brought out a new popular edition to sell at one dollar. This is done with the special purpose of making it more available for Bible classes and study groups.

## In Memoriam

Upon hearing of the death of Bishop U. F. Swengel, of the United Evangelical Church, on March 8, 1921, and of Bishop G. M. Mathews, of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, on April 2, 1921, one is moved to say of each of them what was said of Lord Kitchener when his loss was reported in England:

"Let the music of his death  
Be the feet of marching men,  
Let his heart a thousand fold  
Take the field again!"

Both Bishop Swengel and Bishop Mathews had been associated with the Federal Council almost from its inception. Both were members of the Executive Committee. Their constant support were among its valued assets.

## New Bishop of New York

The consecration of Dr. William T. Manning as Bishop of New York on May 11, will be an occasion of great satisfaction to all connected with the Federal Council. His co-operation with the General War-Time Commission of the Churches is especially remembered. As the Voluntary Chaplain of the Episcopal Church at Camp Upton, L. I., he took a constant interest in the chapel erected by the churches co-operating in the General War-Time Commission. Dr. Manning also represented the Commission in conferences with the War Department in the summer of 1918 concerning the regulations surrounding the work of the camp pastors and voluntary chaplains. As vice-chairman of the Committee on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers between the Churches of America, Great Britain and France (established jointly by the Federal Council, the General War-Time Commission and the Church Peace Union) he had important contacts with this project which has done so much to interpret the spirit of these nations to one another.

In his recent volume, "The Call to Unity," Dr. Manning speaks in warm commendation of the Federal Council, saying that it "is doing much to draw these Communions nearer to each other, to unite them in combined action and expression so far as this is possible, and to promote among them the spirit of Christian fellowship."



## Hands Across the Sea

**T**HE Federal Council's Commission on Relations with France and Belgium invited M. Viviani of France to speak to them regarding French reconstruction on April 13th. Through the courtesy of the Chairman, William Sloane Coffin, the event took the form of a luncheon at the Metropolitan Club.

### M. VIVIANI APPRECIATES HELP OF CHURCHES

M. Viviani's spirit, attitude and utterance were very significant, especially when we remember that he officially represented a government which formerly did not show a favoring attitude to ecclesiastical organizations. Among other things, he said:

**"The work done by your churches has awakened our highest gratitude. Material help avails little without moral and spiritual help, and I have sufficient proof that you mean to continue this aid which France still so deeply needs."**

M. Viviani sketched briefly the attitude of his country towards religion and said:

"There were those who thought that we were a light-hearted, skeptical, superficial nation without spiritual forces, and without moral inspiration, until the great war came, and the truth appeared in full light. Then it was understood that France had twenty centuries of advancing civilization in the rights and liberties of mankind.

"Those who made you believe before 1914 that we had no tolerance, no spirituality, no faith in anything, will try again to hide the pure faith of France. But do not forget that we are a nation of tolerance, believers in religious liberty, that we are a people of strong faith, and that we protect and respect all religious faiths. A great French statesman, who was also an illustrious poet, Lamartine, characterizes France as the 'Christ of Humanity.' It is true in a deep and reverent sense—France has suffered for all peoples. That is still our mission. But we need your moral and spiritual help."

### RECENT ASSISTANCE TO FRENCH CHURCHES

Since January 1, 1921, the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium has forwarded a little over \$72,000 to the Union Com-

mittee in Paris. Of this amount, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. has contributed about \$43,500, \$25,000 being the completion of a pledge of \$50,000 made by one donor, \$5,000 being for the church at St. Quentin, and \$12,500 for special work among the nurses. The United Presbyterians have given nearly \$11,000, the church at Hargicourt being particularly indebted to them. The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. has contributed \$10,000 for the Memorial Church at Compiègne. The Baptist Foreign Mission Society has appropriated \$8,000 for the general work.

### MR. COFFIN'S APPEAL

Mr. Coffin, as Chairman of the Commission, has just made the following statement in response to a request for information as to the present situation:

"When I was in Reims last May, I found to my astonishment 80,000 people returned to live and work in the city which after the bombardment had but fourteen houses intact. They were at work on the Cathedral, which can be repaired—at which all the world will rejoice. Of this famous monument, Jean Boissonas said to me, as he saw it just after its wounds had been received, 'C'est la symbole de la France, déchiquetée mais debout'—the symbol of France, slashed, but erect!

"From the Cathedral I walked half a mile to the site of the Protestant Church, formerly one of the most prosperous in France, and one which contributed a large part of the budget of Protestantism in that country. Not one stone had been left on another. Two wooden huts served for the congregation which crowded into them to worship every Sunday.

"I talked with the pastor and then with M. Krug, the principal trustee. He showed me the plans, and upon my recommendation has since gone ahead to purchase a small additional piece of land, giving the Church a splendid site, a little over a hundred feet wide running from one block to another. It is planned to put the Church on one of these streets, and the Parish House behind it, fronting on the other street. It can easily be made a model institutional Church for France. It should render the social service so much



needed in a city crowded with people, but largely bereft of homes.

"I asked M. Krug how much it would cost, and we roughly approximated a total of two million francs. The most that can be expected from the damages to be received some day from the enemy is approximately 500,000 francs. I asked him if America could send a million francs, whether he and the other members of the congregation would underwrite the remaining half million. He at once replied that he would do so with the greatest of pleasure. Inasmuch as half a million francs is still the equivalent of \$100,000 to the French, and a million francs can be secured for a little over \$70,000 at the present rate of exchange, the congregation would be doing their full share.

"A year has passed since that visit. M. Krug and his friends are ready with their contributions, but the Boches and the Americans have not paid up. No more fitting memorial could be erected half way between the Argonne and Chateau Thierry than this Parish House.

"It is sincerely hoped that the budget of 6,000,000 francs promised by the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, for the year ending this May, may be secured and America not fail in another of her promises to France. The least we can do is to help them rebuild their churches and maintain morale under the most impossible circumstances."

### Chaplains' Conference at Atlanta

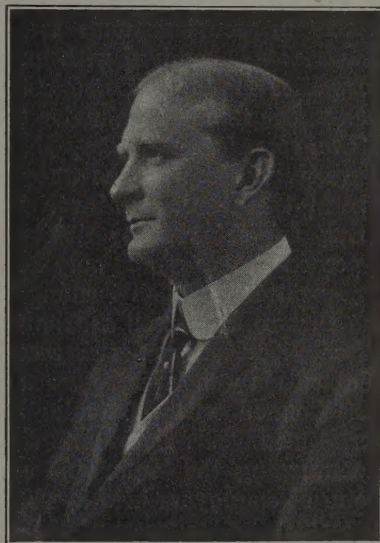
The Secretary of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains attended the Fourth Corps Area Chaplains' Conference at Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, March 29th and 30th. The address of General Haygood before the Chaplains was of special interest, showing hearty sympathy with religious work in the Army. The Chaplains' medal was spoken of as the finest of the medals produced by the World War.

While in Atlanta, Dr. Watson addressed the Theological Students of Emory University on the subject of Christian Co-operation. He also spoke at Charlotte, North Carolina, on March 28th, before the Methodist Ministerial Association and a gathering of Missionary Workers.

### Wide Interest in Evangelism

**A**T a largely attended meeting of the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service, held on April 28, plans for increased and more closely co-ordinated work by the denominational evangelistic committees were discussed. President Stevenson, the new chairman, met with the Commission for the first time.

Dr. Goodell's extensive evangelistic trip through the West and Southwest, as Secretary of the Commission, has revealed a deep interest in constructive evangelistic efforts, especially when carried on by the united action of the churches in a community.



PRES. J. ROSS STEVENSON  
Chairman of Commission on Evangelism  
and Life Service.

During February, he visited Hamilton, Ohio, Kansas City, Mo., Lincoln, Neb., Lynchburg, Norfolk and other cities in Virginia, giving inspirational addresses to ministers and laymen. The week preceding Easter was spent in Detroit, speaking under the auspices of the Detroit Council of Churches. The Mayor requested the stores and city offices to close on Good Friday from twelve to three o'clock, during which time services were held in thirty-six Protestant centers. Reports from secretaries of City Federations indicate that many other cities held similar meetings.

Dr. Goodell has recently spent ten days in Fort Worth, Texas, where he gave several addresses before the Texas State Sunday School Association, and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. From Fort Worth he went to Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he spent five days.



## Recent Actions of Administrative Committee

THE BULLETIN will hereafter publish a brief digest of the more important parts of the proceedings of the Administrative Committee, so far as they are not reported in the other accounts of the Council's activities. This is done for the purpose of keeping all the members of the Council constantly informed of what is being done and planned month by month.

### THE MARCH MEETING

The report of the special committee which was appointed to co-operate with the European Relief Council in securing funds for the children of Austria, was received with much interest. The organization of the Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone under Mr. E. E. Olcott as Chairman and Dr. Roy B. Guild as Secretary was reported, with the statement that at the time of the meeting (March 11th) the amounts thus far secured for the erection of the much needed churches was only \$14,000.

The organization of the Washington Committee with Bishop McDowell as Chairman and Dr. Wood as Vice-Chairman was recorded.

Special attention was given to the social program of the Council, with particular regard to the industrial field. Dr. Speer and Dr. Tippy reported concerning the important conference with a group of employers held at the home of Mr. R. J. Caldwell, Chairman of the Board of Connecticut Mills, on March 10th.

The report of the Board of Finance, which had been presented at the previous meeting, was approved and the Board authorized to make every effort to see that of the budget of \$300,000 approved by the Executive Committee, at least \$230,000 be secured as the minimum necessary for carrying on the present work.

A committee was appointed, upon the request of the United Lutheran Church, for conference on possible relations with the Council. Dr. Speer was authorized to arrange for a conference of moderators and presidents of denominational bodies some time in April.

### THE APRIL MEETING

Rev. John M. Moore was unanimously elected Chairman of the Administrative Committee for the current year, and Dr. Rivington D. Lord was re-elected Recording Secretary.

Report was made of the preliminary organization of a commission on Inter-Racial Relations, under the chairmanship of Mr. John J.

Eagan of Atlanta, and of the attendance of Mr. Cavert at the meeting of the Commission of Inter-Racial Co-operation at Atlanta.

The report of the Administrative Committee to the constituent bodies of the Council, as presented by Dr. Macfarland, was approved.

Special interest centered around the vote that the Federal Council should issue an appeal to the churches to urge the United States to take the initiative in bringing about a conference of the nations on disarmament.

A committee including representatives of the various relief organizations was requested to consider the organization of a commission or committee on Mercy and Relief.

Report was made of a conference of representatives of the denominational Forward Movements, held at the invitation of the Federal Council on March 19th.

Representatives of the Federal Council to serve upon a joint committee with the Home Missions Council to co-operate with the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys in planning how the material could be most effectively used, were appointed.

As the three representatives of the Federal Council upon the Committee on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers, Dr. Speer, Bishop Cannon and Dr. Macfarland were named. Delegates from the Council to the meeting of the World Alliance for Promoting Friendship through the Churches, to be held at Chicago, May 17-19, were authorized.

The request from the American Friends Service Committee that the Federal Council assist in calling attention to its appeal for relief for Russian children was referred to the newly appointed Committee on Mercy and Relief.

The action of the Commission on Temperance in co-operating with the National Temperance Society and the World Prohibition Federation in publications, but in withdrawing permission to use the name of the Council as a co-operating body in the Federation was approved.

It was voted to join with the American Scandinavian Foundation and the Church Peace Union in an invitation to the Archbishop of Upsala to visit America.

The Treasurer reported that conferences with representative groups of the denominational bodies concerning the assumption of far larger financial responsibility by the denominations for the Council had disclosed a most sympathetic spirit on the part of all of them.



## AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

### A Glimpse at Volumes Received by the Federal Council

#### A. ON CHRISTIANITY AND THE CHURCH

**What and Where is God?** By Richard La Rue Swain, New York, Macmillan Co., 1921. 255 pp.

"A human answer to the deep religious cry of the modern soul"—this is the sub-title of the book and it is a good description of its contents. The volume meets a real need in the present day literature of the church by translating theology into the language of the man-in-the-street. It is an excellent demonstration, moreover, of the possibility of using the simplest terms and the most everyday illustrations at the same time that the thought is that of the scholar.

It would be difficult to suggest a volume likely to be more helpful to people who are facing intellectual difficulties in connection with the Christian faith.

**The Challenge of the Ministry.** By A. J. C. Bond. Privately printed. 105 pp. \$0.50. Can be secured from Alfred Theological Seminary, Alfred, N. Y.

A series of ten brief addresses, dealing with the ministry and its appeal to young men, delivered at Alfred, N. Y. An accompanying note states that it will be sent free to any young man or woman or to any parent whose children have not chosen their life work. It is a helpful contribution to a great perennial theme.

**A New Mind for the New Age.** By Henry Churchill King, New York. Fleming H. Revell. 192 pp.

The dawn of a new age is here, the world is unusually plastic in our hands, so President King believes. But we face the peril "of letting slip what is probably the largest single opportunity that the race has ever had for a great advance." The inheritance of evil from the war, the reaction and the disillusionment, threaten to dull our social idealism and constructive energies and to give in their place a peril of destructive revolution. The war, however, has given us great demonstrations of capacity for unselfishness, of the grip of moral laws upon nations as well as individuals, of the possibilities of co-operation, of the worth of ordinary men. To make the final outcome of the war commensurate with its cost—this is the appeal to our day, and in the working toward these great social ends we need "new and fruitful applications of our guiding principles of reverence for personality." To overcome the perils and to realize the opportunity of the new age, make new demands upon all the processes of education, and fundamentally on the moral and religious education which is the task of the church.

The closing chapters, dealing with the educational challenge, will be of special interest to readers of the Bulletin because they present in substance the address delivered by President King at the recent Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council.

S. M. C.

#### B. ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

**The Near Side of the Mexican Question.** By Jay S. Stowell. New York. George H. Doran Co., 1921. 123 pp.

In these days when the Mexican question is in the foreground again Mr. Stowell's brief but remarkably informing study of our neighbors on the

South is a valuable contribution. Its approach to the question is that of an attempt to understand the problem better by understanding what the Mexicans and Spanish-Americans within our own borders are contributing to our national life. Their work and life in the border states is described sympathetically and effectively. For those who have thought of the Mexican only as a wild brigand this picture of him as a quiet and peaceable and kindly person may be a surprise, but is all the more needed for that reason. Of particular interest are the chapters on religion and on education among these people, disclosing the far-reaching significance of our home missionary work in their midst. The whole volume is a convincing appeal for a policy of friendly co-operation with our Southern neighbor.

S. M. C.

**Woman and the New Race.** By Margaret Sanger, New York, Brentano's. 1920. 234 pp.

This widely known exponent of birth control presents a study which on its critical side is pitiless, but which is inspiring in its vision of the possibilities of individual and social betterment through the limitation of offspring. It is a subject to which ministers have given far too little thought. Have-lock Ellis says in the introduction "Let it be read by every man and woman who can read. And the sooner it is not only read but acted on, the better for the world."

#### C. ON INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

**The Groping Giant.** By William Adams Brown, Jr. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1920.

A live, interesting, non-partisan review of experiences in Russia, 1917-1919, setting forth the point of view of the three bodies in Russia—the masses, the Bolsheviks, and the intellectuals. Mr. Brown at the close earnestly emphasizes America's opportunity in Russia, whose people look to America for the moral influence which will ultimately bring them to the light. It is a significant volume,—all the more so because from the pen of so youthful an author.

**Modern Constitutional Development in China.** By Harold M. Vinacke. Princeton University Press. \$2.00.

A useful treatise in recent Chinese history, from the constitutional point of view, beginning with the reform initiated in 1898. Urges an honest attempt to aid China in settling her internal difficulties. The present importance of the Far Eastern question makes this a timely volume.

**The War with Germany: A statistical Summary.** By Colonel Leonard P. Ayres. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office. Second Edition, with data revised to August 1, 1919. 154 pp.

Authoritative figures as to the participation of America in the war, dealing with the army, the camps, transportation, equipment, casualties, costs, etc. Prepared by the chief of the statistical branch of the General Staff.

**While Europe Waits for Peace.** By Pierrepont B. Noyes. New York. Macmillan Co., 1921. 99 pp.

"Multum in parvo" is a correct description of this timely volume. Written by the American Rhineland Commissioner it has a peculiar interest in connection with the current discussions of the reparations issue. But its scope is far wider. It is an attempt to bring home to the American people the economic and political demoralization of Europe while America stands hesitantly aside with no constructive program.



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